

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The following originally appeared in the Albany Register—but as it has been corrected by several alterations, and relates to a subject of general importance, you are requested to re-publish it.

PERHAPS no State in the Union has done such ample justice to the brave men (to whom we are indebted for the blessings of liberty and independence) as this: One million and a half acres of land, most agreeably and advantageously situated, is devoted as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State.

As I have lately explored the principal part of this tract, the intention of this letter is to give you the general outlines of its situation; and then a more circumstantial detail for the particular information of our eastern friends, who are swarming annually to more southern and distant regions, when they have now a glorious field opened in their native latitude, and within a convenient distance of their friends.

This tract is bounded west by the east shore of the Seneca Lake, and the Massachusetts lands in the county of Ontario; north by part of Lake Ontario, near Fort Oswego; south by a ridge of mountains lying on the north of the Pennsylvania line; and east by the Tuscororo Creek (which falls nearly into the middle of the Oneida Lake) and that part of Montgomery which has been settling by the New-England people very rapidly since peace.

This pleasant country is divided into twenty-five townships of 60,000 acres each, which are again subdivided into 100 convenient farms, of 600 acres, making in the whole 2,500 farms, which may be now obtained on easy terms at the low price of 1/3 lawful money an acre.

What a glorious opening for emigrants and population!

Having given you the outlines, I shall descend to particulars.

Our party, consisting of six, arrived at Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, 105 miles west of Albany, the 1st of September: Here we divided into two parties (having previously agreed to rendezvous at the Old Ford, north of the Cayuga lake) one party by land, the other by water: I joined the water party, and commenced our expedition by having our bateaux carried across a plain of one mile from Fort Schuyler into Wood Creek, and for the first time I failed on a river in America running West. We found Wood Creek too shallow, for six or seven miles, as not to admit of bateaux navigation, without the assistance of sluices, which are made at convenient distances. From thence to the old Block-House, at the East end of the Oneida Lake, about eleven miles more, the creek is bolder and convenient navigation, except some obstructions by the falling of trees in the late war, which are not yet entirely removed. We traversed the whole length of the Oneida, thirty miles, keeping the south shore aboard; the bateaux men commonly keep the north shore, but we preferred the south for the benefit of viewing the army lands, beginning at the Tuscororo already mentioned. The Oneida lake and creeks emptying into it, are well stored with all kinds of fresh water fish, particularly salmon and bass—eels, in the Tuscororo, are incredibly large and fine. The next day we reached Fort Brewerton, at the west end of the Oneida; near the fort we entered the Onondago river, continuing a serpentine course west about twenty miles (aided by a brisk current, having the army lands on our left, and vacant lands on our right) till we reached the Three Rivers; at this confluence we left the Onondago, which took its course N.W. emptying into Lake Ontario at Fort Oswego, about twenty-five miles distant; we then ascended the Cayuga stream, stemming against an easy current, and a few gentle rapids.

We passed through the Cross Lake, and on our left by the mouths of the Salt Lake, the Oswego and another small lake, having the rich army lands on both sides of us. The day following we reached the Old Ford, where we found our land party, who agreed to proceed on to the south end of the Cayuga by land, while we continued our course the whole length of this charming lake by water; which we found nearly 40 miles in length, running about S. E. and from 2 to 4 wide. The first 16 miles on each side lay the Cayuga land, or a tract reserved to them, which is the place of residence of that nation; all the rest, on both sides, is a fine body of army lands, the banks are rather high, but the country in general very level except in the south, where it swells into hills and mountains. The land in many places where we stopped appeared of a rich dark loom, the lands along the streams are generally low and a rich soil, and some sunken lands. On the lakes the shores are rather higher, and generally what is called upland, but equal if not superior to the other. Along the streams the timber runs mostly on button wood, beech and maple; the upland is generally maple, oak, beech and hickory; some of the button wood in particular are of an incredible magnitude. The water in the Cayuga is clear, but shallow; and nothing could exceed the beauty of the country lying in a state of wild nature, except here and there a new settlement, and several old Indian fields and some orchards. At the south end of the Cayuga, we exchanged our bateaux for the horses of our land party, having agreed to fix our next rendezvous at the town of Geneva, at the north end of the Seneca Lake. We traversed the country in a S. W. course, about 15 miles to the south extremity of the Seneca Lake, where we entered Catherine's-Town, formerly an Indian settlement, and all well cleared. Peach trees flourish here—we found them scattered in most of the Indian settlements.

Not far from this place, a ridge of the Allegany mountains stretch themselves along, nearly in a N. E. course, at the foot of which, the lands are generally exceedingly luxuriant. About 9 miles from Catherine's-Town there is a branch of the Susquehanna, called Tyoga river, to which there is a communication, by an excellent level road, between a gap of the mountains.

The Tyoga branch is navigable for bateaux, down the Susquehanna quite into the Chesapeake. From Catherine's Town we directed our route North, travelling along the pleasant banks on the East side of the Seneca lake; which runs nearly parallel with the Cayuga (from 8 to 10 miles distant) and about 36 miles long. Nothing in America, and I presume in no other country, can exceed the beauty and pleasantries of this happy combination: The country between these lakes is the most enviable that can be conceived; there are no high hills to be seen, but the country is agreeably diversified, swelling into gentle risings and fallings. We found the best of timber and lofty trees, and not much underwood: The uplands are generally exceeding good, but we found no large streams, but many small runs of water, owing to the contiguity of the two lakes. About half way down the lake, we came to an old Indian settlement, called Appletown, where we saw the remains of many Indian fields and old orchards, along the Lake, destroyed by Gen. Sullivan in 1779; we then crossed a ferry at the outlet of the Seneca lake, about 12 miles South West of the Cayuga, and then entered the town of Geneva, formerly known by the name of Canadefago, which from its convenient situation, is already become a considerable village; and about 16 miles South of this place, and on the West side of the same Lake, is also a considerable settlement of an apparent religious sect of people, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson; and many other scattering settlements, as well as between the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and along the East shore of the former; besides which, from the most authentic information; there is already a comfortable barrier against the Indians, of upwards of 3000 New-England people, in Ontario county, on the west of this tract.

The waters of the Seneca are deep, and as clear and pure as spring water, with a clear bottom. One remarkable circumstance deserves notice, which is, that the Seneca Lake never freezes over, though the Cayuga does; this may be partly owing to its greater depth, and perhaps its being supplied altogether with spring water.

The decisive enterprise of the Genesee company, has furnished the whole of this tract with a good waggon road, running through

the very heart of it, with good bridges and ferries, from the Mohawk river to Geneva; besides which, the state of New-York is also laying out and opening two other waggon roads, which will be completed in the course of next summer, from the South Eastern part of those lands, to cross the Susquehanna river, near the Great Bend, and extending across the Peninsula, between the said river and the Delaware, and to continue into the well improved country in the vicinity of New-Windsor, on the Hudson's river; from the Army Lands to the navigation on the Hudson, by this route, will not exceed 150 miles: The other road, leading from Cat-Kill landing on the Hudson's river, heading the said Delaware river, and crossing the Susquehanna at the Olehout, will pass through the middle of those lands to the Cayuga-Ferry, or Old-Ford, at the North end of Cayuga Lake. This last road is nearly finished, and will not exceed 120 miles to the aforesaid tract.

Much has been said about the Ohio country, and its noble rivers—doubtless with much justice—but when we consider the immense distance from the Eastern States to the Ohio, and from thence to the sea, we shall find the convenience and practicability of water communication both by the way of Oswego to Montreal, and by Fort-Schuyler to Albany, as well as by the Susquehanna into Chesapeake, vastly in favor of the country. I have been describing, especially as the whole tract is interspersed by narrow and long lakes, so conveniently disposed as to form many canals: From Muskingum on the Ohio (the present settlement of the New-England people) to the sea it is at least 1900 miles; whereas, from the beginning of this tract to Albany, it is only 140 miles, including 17 miles land carriage—1 mile at Fort-Schuyler, and 16 from Schenectady to Albany. In addition to which every farm is capable of being converted into a small Jamaica plantation, by making the most of their maple trees; besides which, from the Onondago and Cayuga Salt Springs, a great necessary in life is here obtained in such quantities, that it is judged will be sufficient for the Western part of the United States: The salt is of a superior quality, and has hitherto been made in great quantities, from the spring waters only; but recently the Salt Rock has been discovered near the surface of the earth, on the bank of the Onondago Lake, from which it can be taken, and by an easy water transportation, conveyed almost in every direction and distance; this will and must be considered as a particular advantage to this desirable country; its inhabitants will not be subjected to the trouble and expence in carrying that bulky and necessary article from the Atlantic shore.

The ensuing season I propose to take a more particular view of the described lands, and proceed Westward to Canadague, the county town of Ontario, and from thence to Buffalo Creek; and on my return shall endeavor to give a particular description of the latter extent of country, being the Genesee purchase, as of the former.

From a late London Paper.

CASE IN CHANCERY.

The following decision recently took place in the London Court of Chancery.

On the 18th of June, 1761, the honorable Mr. Boyle left by will the sum of 5400l. to be laid out in lands in Yorkshire, out of the rents of which the sum of 90l. was to be paid annually to the college of William and Mary, in New-England, to be applied for the purpose of propagating the christian religion among the Indians in the back settlements in North-America; and likewise a farther sum of 45l. to be paid to the same college, for the support of two missionaries to preach the gospel. The city of London were left trustees, and the management under the trust was, by the will, committed to the care of the bishop of London, and the earl of Burlington, for the time being. The latter being extinct, the whole management fell into the hands of the former.

The present bishop instituted this suit, in which the city, and a great number of other persons were parties, for the single and indeed novel purpose of knowing, whether [as the testator had originally devised the several sums for the use of British subjects, and the Americans having ceased to be in that situation, since their independence,] the annuity ought not to revert to this kingdom, or to some other of his majesty's colonies, to be applied to similar purposes. This being the first determination of that nature since the revolution, his lordship decided it with that superior dignity of sentiment that always attends his decrees. Two phrases are sufficient:—"All charitable devises are to be held sacred—we cannot rake up the ashes of the dead, in search of latent intentions." The annuities and arrears must be paid, and [upon two or three minutes further consideration] Messrs. Anderson and Gibbs, the agents for the college in New-England, and likewise the city of London must be paid the costs.—A determination so liberal and so just, particularly being the first, cannot fail of being distinguished.

E BENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnership, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchase and sell all kinds of

CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Business in general transacted on Commission. December 29.

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,

ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleston, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Edisto: These Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured soil, in an inhabited part of the State. Also 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six district, 4 in Orangeburg district, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with streams of water running through them. These Lands will be sold so low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpose of selling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to settle.

Duplicate Plots and Grants may be seen, and indisputable titles will be given by the subscriber. FREDERICK KING. Merristown, Jan. 1791. (77-6w1w.)

THE Copartnership of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31st ultimo, they request those, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, to either of the Subscribers, at their Compting-House, No. 5, Chestnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES, JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three cafes Cassia, Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee, Muscovado Sugar, A few Cafes old Batavia Arrack, One cask of Durham Mustard, New England Rum in hogheads and barrels, A quantity of prime Boston Beef, Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil, Best pickled Mackrel, 6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco, And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS, CONGRESS BROWN, LONDON SMOKE, LEAD, DRAB, BLUE and OTHER fashionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) just received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,

North Third Street,

At which Store are also opening a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS, Linens, Cambrics, Painted, sprigged, tamboured, book, and jaconet Mullins, Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes, Silks, Sheetings, Table Cloths, of a superior quality, Mullinett, Patent Silk Hosiery, ELEGANT Vest Patterns—adapted to the season, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, Corduroys, Velvevets, and Royal Ribb, Sattinets, Best Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves, Fine Muslin Cravats, Black Ruffel, Joan's Spinning.

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to insert in an Advertisement; all of which are now selling by Wholesale and Retail, on so low terms, as to make them an object to the purchasers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1791.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subscriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopion and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, the following Certificates, issued by the said State, toundry Soldier, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are signed by John Stevens, jun. Treasurer, and counterigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alston,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinsey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6
1060	March 30, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	August 8, do.	James Coulston,	30 7 10
1133	August 8, do.	Moses Thompson,	150 5 9
1230	January 27, 1783,	Afa Gilderleaves,	63 7 5
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10

Any person who may have found the said Certificates, and will return them to the subscriber, living at Penollopion aforesaid, shall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the above Certificates, as payment is stopped at the public offices. If any of them should be offered for sale, the person to whom they are offered is requested to stop the same, and give notice thereof to their humble servant. KENNETH HANKINSON. Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper dispositions for paying the Interest in the several States, it is necessary that the amount to be paid in each should be previously known at the Treasury. And as the expiration of the first quarter is not far distant, it is wished that those who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and signifying their election, pursuant to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber requests, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchase of Lands made by a Mr. Daniel Richardet, in the year 1781 and 1782, in some part of the United States, he will be so kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office. S. RICHARDET. January, 1791.

HENRY KUHLE,

At No. 143, Second-Street, near Race-Street,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpose of buying and selling, on commission, the different species of Stock, and of liquidated and unliquidated paper in the market.

He will obtain such Certificates as are required by the funding law, for those who have unliquidated Securities; and transfer Stock from and to the Treasury and the Offices of the Commissioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for several years past been employed in the Treasury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himself that on that score he has a decided advantage in transacting business here. He is fully impressed with the truth of the adage that "dispatch is the soul of business," and will always make the interest of his employers an object of the first importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.